QUARANTINE EXFORTIONS.

THE HEALTH OFFICER AND THE HEALTH

COMMISSIONERS.

SHE MCDUS OPER AND BY WHICH MERCHANTS, SHIPOWNERS AND IMPORTANTS ARE TAXAB UNDER THE
SANCTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF BRALTH

AND HEALTH OFFICER.
We have too many commissions to have laws properly

administered, filled by men who are, in many cases, in-competent to discharge their duties, or who are indifferent to the obligations imposed upon them. We have:— 1. Commissioners of Emigration.

- 2. Commissioners of Health.
- 3. Ocmmissioners of Police.
- 4. Commissioners of the Central Park. 5. Commissioners of the new City Hall.
- 6. Commissioners of Excise. Besides a body of men known as the Ten Governors of

All these bedies are either managed as political machines, or for the purpose of increasing the pecuniary means of the incombents or their friends. In other words, the city of New York is ridden to death by commissions and issigners, each of whom tries to shift responsibility

From one to another; and whenever anything goes
wrong, it is nobody's fault, and nobody is to blame.

Any one can see that the management of Quarantine
should be confined to a system of marine supervision alone, and not divided, as at present, between the Commis stoners of Health, and Commissioners of Emigration, and City Inspector. One set of Commissioners could, also, build a City Hall and Improve the Central park. The Commissioners of Police should be abulished, and the

system organized under municipal control. Why so many offices have been unnecessarily created it is difficult to explain, unless it is to provide places for poli-ticians, who are expected to use official influence for

party purposes.

The Realth Commission is composed chiefly of men who are wholly incompetent to judge of disease and con-tagion—who probably at sight could not tell the difference between yellow jaundice and yellow fever. the City Inector, or the custodian of the sanitary condition of the city, should be a well educated and practical physician who could be able, when a bungling dector falsely reported yellow fever or any contagious disease in a locality, to ascertain for himself the true character of the disease. But instead of this office being filled by a physician, it was bestowed upon a man for po-Mikal considerations, and who is not a medical man. He is authorized to appoint Health Wardens to act as guar, diams of the public health in each ward. Yet he has filled these departments with politicians, the most of whom are wholly ignorant of medicine or medical hygeine-good men, perhaps, in their way, and good ward politicians, but not properly qualified for bealth officers.

Who are the Commissioners of Health? The principal men in it are his Honor the Mayer, John Clancy, Charles H. Haswell and City Inspector Morton, with the Health Officer at Quarantine, R. H. Thompson, Dr. Rock well, &c.

Now, it is clear that the non-medical gentlemen above named are not qualified to act as Commissioners of Health. They know nothing of medicine or its terms, and are very probably unable to tell the difference between contagion and intection—between one fever and another when bile is present—what merchandise is infectious and what is not. Commissioners of Health should be selected from sound and well educated physicians, who could visit the Quarantine, enter the holds of vessels and secertain for themselves whether their Haalth Officer was deceiving them with false and panic-making reports, in order to get pretexts to oppress commerce for the sake of rsonal interest without exciting public clamor.

Of the present Board of Health Commissioners, Dr. R. H. Thompson has been the ruling spirit. The Mayor and Aldermen, with the City Inspector, skiting in the City Hull, at a distance from Quarantine, have let him do pretty

It has been charged that the feer established by him and sanctioned by the Board of Health were extravaged. ned oppressive. To this charge we have seen a card signed by the Mayor, Joen Clancy, and Charles H. Haswell, endersing Dr. Thompson's arts, his charges and all. This is the point to which we wished to get them. They say, admitting the charges are double the unual rates, that they are not too high, considering the nature of

Now, how has Dr. Thompson arranged matters a

At the commencement of the Quarantine season th Bealth Officer has a right to grant licenses to lightermes to approach vessels detained at Quarantine, and take car-Operantine or shipment for the city. In doing this, it is to the business, and who are willing to give bonds to do the work at the customary rates. Did he do this? Not issued but a single license to one man and refused to recognise any other lightermen, though werz for one half or less than they charged. He not having lighters or barges of his own sufficient to do the work, had so hire them from cutsiders, and at lower

his rates exceed all ordinary charges, will be seen from the tables we have given below. Again: Dr. Thompson confined his license to a stevedere firm of two or three persons, one of whom is said to be his relative, and who hire stevedorse on the best terms work and at double or more than double the usual rates, and which is collected from the vessels by the firm. The stevedore firm charge the vessels with out stint for everything they do. It is said that Dr. T. used the United States storehouses for sometime, free or chants full storage. His stevedores were, also, it is said, disciplined as voters at primary elections for black re-

all summer come up to the city with goods and discharged them at the wharves on both sides of the East river, whi the officers and men employed on them have scattered about both in Brooklyn and New York, visited their friends, or remained with their families all night.

It is also notorious, that notwithstanding both the excitement and the excessive fears of the Castleton Board of Health, that thousands of people visit the Quarantine vil-lage almost daily, and en the Sunday after the fire, proba-bly some thirty thousand visited the piace, including all sexes and ages, without fear, or any likelihood whatever of catching the yellow fever. Hence avarice, both on hue and cry raised on the subject.

case of smallpox on board, the doctor is required to vaccinate the crew and passengers, but the law says nothing about being paid extra for his work, yet he collects twenty-five cents per head for all on board.

We have no doubt, if the merchants were to pay the ex ra charges levied under protest, that they would be able to bring suit and recover the difference. This they ought Health Officer, even when backed by the non-medieal Commissioners, to charge merchants under the pretext name or even better protection could be had at one half or one fourth the expense. The law never contemplated that the dectors, stevedore firm and lighterman in should unjustly wring from the shipping merchants pro-bably over \$120,000 per annum. If this system is to be perpetuated through political and private avarice, it is time both the merchants and the public knew the fact.

Whenever a vessel arrives at Quarantine with emigrants or passengers on board, having any case of sickness deem. ed infectious, the captain is compelled to give bonds to the Health Officer for their support; and when they are land ed he is compelled to pay \$2 per head as a commutation

fee to the Commissioners of Emigration.

In order to compel captains to give all the employment possible to the stevedore firm, every obstacle, it is alleged, supply the places of those removed or discharged to do the work about the ship. Every barrel of fresh water sent on board of a vessel quarantined is extravagantly charged for Ten casks taken in by one vessel cost ten dollars, and for two do., ave dollars. In another case eleven dollars was charged for carrying a sick crew on shore, and in exother instance ten dollars was charged for putting the

mate of a vessel on board ship.

To show what it costs to keep a vessel in quarantine, and to get her up to the city after performing pratique, or to you the gameiet of the Health Officer and his employes,

we will take the case of the bark Greenland, of about 550 tone, from a port in the West Indies, with a cargo of about three thousand boxes of augar. On arriving in the lower bay she was quarantined from the 6th of July to the 13th of August. The charges incurred by the vessel

were as follows:—

BARK GRENLAND AND OWNERS

July 6, 1958—Towing to lower bay. \$60

7—Taking provisions and vagotables. 10

9—Taking provisions and vagotables, bringing upone dead body and a sick of yellow fever. 50

10—Taking water. 2, &c. 10

12—Taking water. 10

14—Taking mater. 10

15—Taking provisions and vegetables. 10

16—Taking provisions and vegetables. 10

17—Taking provisions and vegetables. 10

19—Taking provisions and vegetables. 5

20—Taking provisions and vegetables. 5

21—Taking provisions, vegetables and five men. 5

22—Taking provisions, vegetables and mate. 5

23—Taking provisions, vegetables and two casks water 10

26—Taking provisions and vegetables. 5

27—Taking provisions and vegetables. 5

28—Taking provisions and vegetables. 5

29—Taking provisions and vegetables. 1

30 and 31—Taking provisions and vegetables. 1

30 and 32—Taking provisions and vegetables. 1

30 and 31—Taking provisions and vegetables boat down and size man up. 4

8 and 9—Taking provisions, vegetables and mate down and size man up. 4

8 and 9—Taking provisions, vegetables and two casks of water. 3

10, 11 and 12—Taking provisions and vegetables. 3

rendered, succeeded in getting reflections made at his final settlement, which reduced the total amount to \$250, from which 10 per cent was deducted for cash payment leaving the net sum of \$228 80 on a single cargo of sugar This sum did not include a large number of other charges and fees not embraced in the above bill. The charges for lighterage on the 3,000 boxes sugar, at forty cents each, about \$450; fumigating vessel and landing sick, \$11; inspector, \$3; Commissioners of Emigration, \$12; dunnage, 510; cooperage from \$3 to \$7-making a grand total of

about \$1,689, besides storage. We here subjoin copies of other bills -

C. C. Duncan, Esq., the Consignee of the Greenland,
To the Commissioners of Emmanton, Dr.
For board and longing five men, detained at the Quarantine for six days and provided for by the Commissioners of Emigration, at the rate of \$3 per week for each.

QUARANTINE, August 16, 1868.
Received payment August 30, 1853, for Commissioners of Emigration.

PORT OF NEW YORK, QUARANTINE, July 10, 1858. To Edward Cennengeam, Dr. Sc 00 Landing sick 5 00

Total SII 00

Received payment,
E. CUNNINGHAM, by Goo. Waters.
NEW YORK, August 30, 1888.
Base Greenland and Ownsels,
To floward Connineran, Dr.
To 10 cacks of water, at \$1 cach.
Received payment,
E. CUNNINGEAM. We submit the annexed bills for pilotage, which, in consequence of being quarantined, had to be duplicated. We do not allege the charges made for pilotage to be any facit of the Health Officer or of the firms referred to, yet

they seem to be quite extravagant to the unividated :-

NEW YORK, August 12, 1858.

BARK GENERIAND, CASTAIN AND OWNERS,

TO THE PILOT ROAT JAME, Dr.

To pilotage from lower bay to Hunter's Point—9

The following is a bill of charges on 308 bales of cotton The following is a bill of charges on the ex-steamship Nashville, from Charleston:

Office Quarantine Storage, 199 Wall. Street, August 25, 1856.

Mr. L. M. M.,

To Union Lighter Co., Dr.

To storage on 508 bales cotton, at 2s. per baie... \$77 00
Labor on do. at 2s. per bale, is and cott... 77 00
Lighterage from vessel on do. as 2s. per bale... 115 50
Received payment for the Company.

We annex another bill for lighterage on a cargo of logservice alone, to say nothing of all the other multicade Quarantine charges, including dumage, as legwood we suppose is decided to be infectious, as well as coal and

salt, the charge was equal to about one-fifth of the in voice cost of the cargo:-

The lighterage referred to in the above bill, for the conveyance of the cotton in barges from the ship to the land ing at upper Quarantine, for which 37% cents per bale is charged, we learn from the consignees of the cotton, to suited to the purpose, as well as the steamboat Claderella. employed by the firm. One of the barges, containing 150 bales of cotton, has been sunk, and the cotton damaged, if not lost. In another care, seventeen boxes

Each restel is charged ten dellars for dunnage. The stevedores on boarding a vessel hunt about for stray articles, of little value, rummaged from the hold, cabit and berths, which are thrown overboard into the iron scow to be burned, for which a fee of ten dollars is ob

they are kept there, the more money they yield. Hence, of salt from Turks Island and the West Indies, and charged also the usual fee for fumigation, which, for a

work to be done before they move a hand.

The steamer Cinderella charged about \$40 for towing a

veesel up, when another, a regular towboat, if allowed, The following charges were also made by the Cinderelin another bill exhibited to us:-

Bringing a man up from lower to upper Quarantine, who walked on board and ashore, \$15. Towing a vernel in and out from the wharf, not to ex-

We are told that, by the Health Officer's exclusive system in the employment of labor, it is manificient to do be work for which the firm employ them, and conse-quently that vessels have bad to remain ten and fifteen

tays after they had served out their thirty days of deten-

tion and received their permits to come up to the city.

We have been told by a former Health Officer, who office was about \$20,000, to which might be added about \$2,000 in incidental receipts—of itself a large sum. He men in April, on condition that their charges should not exceed the customary rates, and caused them to give bonds. He left them to employ their own stevedores, who were also allowed the usual rates of payment, and with whom he had nothing to do, and never received a cent from lightermen or laborers in any shape or form. He said that the merchants never made any complaints

about the charges at that time.

amounted to only \$3 per ship. He said that there was no law to regulate the charge, and that he was governed by his conscience on the subject. Dr. Thompson's conscience seems to have been stretched to just double the length of the former Health Officer referred to.

The plan of funigation is simple. A little chloride of lime is carried on board, with a small quantity of oil vitriol costing perhaps 25 cents to 50 cents. Plates are placed in a few places about the vestel, and a little of the oil of vitriol added, which disengages the chlorine gas. For this service, occupying a man a few minutes, \$6 to \$12 is charged. That is, six for the first application and six for

When the cargo is removed, the hold is sprinkled with ride of lime are used as before, and the charge duplicated The former Health Officer states that no boarding and sengers. It is said that Dr. Thompson boards all foreign vessels in winter, and charges \$6 50 for each, whether from Scotland and Wales, coals from Shields, or salt and slate from Liverpool.

It was strange that the Sealth Commissioners, while confersing that they did not know what the customery charges were, yet declared the Health Officer's rates over double the usual charges, and therefore not extravagant. They nevertheless afterwards went to the Chamber of Commerce to find out what the usus rates were, but neither the Chamber nor its Secretary could tell them The Chamber held a meeting on the 8th instant, and sp cointed a committee to find out whether the Health Officer was charging too much, and then adjourned until the lat

As it is the province of the HERALD to give light on the subject for the benefit of the Commissioners of Health, we give the custom-ry rates compared with those charged at Quarentins. And first we submit those charged for the

LABOR OF STRYEDORDS,

Rates Charged by the Usual Rates
Stryedore Firm at
About the
Quarantine.
Gents.
Cents. Perio Rico, bbd. sugar, at...
Curs, and susar...
therees sugar...
bbis. sugar...
boxes sugar...
thd. moisses... A slight examination of the above table will convince

the Commissioners of Health that the charges are more

We subjets comparative tables of lighterage from the printed cards in each care. Those designated customary were agreed to by the lightermen of this harbor, and printed May 1, 1856, and those adopted by the lighterman of the Essith Officer, Mr. Boyer, are from printed copies used by him the present season, and stated in federal

Health Officer's Lighterman. Mr. B.'s Rates of Lighterups. Cotton, below 18
Logwood & fastic, ten 75
Wool, balow 25
Rage 15 a 25
Tobacco, bbd. 50 a 62);
bale 6
Provisions, bbl. 6
Provisions, bbl. 6

" tierce 3 a 5
Hides, wet & dry 1 a 2
Floor, bbl. 5
Segars, per H. 23/6
Roc, tierce 20
Mahogany, M. \$2 00 We have alluded to the charges for cooperage. It seems also. He sends a man on board, who compels the cap-

tale to sign a contract to have the work done. We have given the form of a stevedore contract which had to be signed by the captain of a vessel before Brown

PORT OF NEW YORK,

CUSE NEINE, STATEN BLAND, Acg. 17, 1884.

TO L. BROWN & CO., QUARANTINE STREED, Acg. 17, 1884.

TO L. BROWN & CO., QUARANTINE STREED, Acg. 17, 1884.

THOS. THOSE STREET CARGO, For which the owners or consignees will pay you the sum of three hundred and forty-nine dellars eighty six cents.

THOS. TROTT, Master of ship Messenger.

Here is the form of a cooperage contract made by the exclusively licensed cooperage concern, which the captain of the same vessel had to sign before he would put a

50 tieroes at 5 cents each.
5 bbis. at 5 cents each.
1° discharged slongside of the wharf, 8c. per hid.
Argust 6, 1858. TROT.

The firm sent one man on board, we learn from the con

signees, who was employed about two and a half or three days, and here is the bill for his services:— NEW YORK, August 12, 1858.

Relance Received payment, JNO. F. REST & BRO.,
By Courses Resp.

Paid August 21, 1858.

Bere are the charges on a vessel gubject to no quarantine at all:—

Toneage ... \$5 50
Entry fee ... \$5 50
Harbor Master ... \$7 13
Bealth Officer ... 6 50

In the above list of charges will be found \$17.13 paid to Governor King's Harbor Masters for doing nothing, or next to nothing-sometimes, it is said, not going aboard the ship at all for which such charges are made. The \$6 50 and permit of 60c., (which, however, is from Quaraptine charges at the rate of \$1 per hour,) are the charges

of the Health Officer on a healthy ship from a healthy port. rope, with 900 hogsheads sugar, put into the lower bay in distress, having lost the captain with the fever. After remaining a short time she again sailed for Europe. Her consignees in New York paid quaranties charges to the

soual contract had been signed, but it was alloged no

NEW YORK, August 2, 1676.

Brig Brancock and Owners,
To John F. Rend and Brothers, Dr.—
To coopering on cargo at Quarantine, as per agreement.

From the Coopering of Coopering of the Coopering New York, August 2, 1888.

Quantables States States July 31, 1858.
Received on board lighter first from on board brig Searchs, is (fifty four) boar sugar,
102 fone bindred and viry two) boxes sugar,
7 cases and 1 bale segars, all of whom are in good order.
PATRICK MEMAN.
J. J. MORAN.

We submit the following letters addressed to us from responsible persons, which speak for themselves:--

responsible persons, which speak for themselves:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I arrived bere a few days time from Neuvisa, and was informed by the Realth Officer that my vessel, with all my crew on board, would be retained from five to ten days at quarantine, and I was obliged to anchor my vessel in the midst of a large flert of inferted vessels. I do not object to the strictest kind of quarantine when necessary, but for a vessel from one of the healthest ports in the world, with a vessel from one of the healthest ports in the world, with a crew in good health to be placed in the midst of infection and subjected to such a useless risk of life, under the plea of healthing their health on the city of New York, appears to me to be supremely ridiculous.

A. J. FETTENGILL, Master of the brig Granads.

STATEMENT OF QUARANTINE CHARGES, SWORN TO

bour's time)
Bill of Edw Cunningham—To four funigations. \$8.00
To chloride of lime. 2.00
To unalsked lime. 2.00
For landing three (presumed) sick persons 5.00

49 between I and 12, at 41 co.

Three infasis not charged for.)

Bill of steamer. Underella (other towboats have done the work) for transchipping 200 passengers from all to Quarantee at 10 cons each 225 00 Again, transchipping passengers and baggage 30 of Again, for transchipping 200 passengers and baggage from Quarantee 200 passengers and baggage from Quarantee to Castle Garden, 45 00 co.

101 00

In all.

To 3 00

All there expenses and trouble have been made to me, not withstanding my coming from a northern and bealthy port, and all my passengers and crew being perfectly bealthy, with the exception of the above mentioned infant and young women, both of item being also well again in a few days after my avrival, as I have been informed.

My heably passengers have been imprisoned within the Quarantine walls for five days, at the imminent risk of, and exposure to, being infected by the contagion of yellow feverer other diseases of the whole Quarantine institution is not a humbug easisting only for massing money), and then were thrown on the city of New York, by which proceeding all the blabitants of the city were exposed to the contagion of yellow fever, do., which the enigrants might have taken within the Quarantine walls.

By wern to before me the 24th day of July, 1888. Moses B. MACLEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

This unparalleled oppression bore so hard upon the interests of chipowers, consignees and ship masters, as to become in a measure intolerable and insupportable.

Hence, on the 14th uit, a considerable number of them

united in a petition to Gov. King, praying that he would investigate their complaints, and, if possible, extend to them some relief through the exercise of his official pre-

To this mild and respectful petition the Governor made

ne reply. Here is the petition:—

NEW YORK, August 14, 1858.

To his Excellency John A. Kana, Governor of the State of New York. To his Excellency John A. Kirku, Governor of the State of New York, realizing the great injury which the commercial laterest is now suffering from the exterious and impositions practised at our Quarantine, have taken the liberty to enclose a few slips taken from our leading commercial newspaperand would most respectfully beg leave to call your Excellency's attention to the substantial facts noticed in them. They very briefly describe a few of the wrongs which our commerce is suffering; and we, feeling that these impositions may prove but the commencement of a system which, if not cipped in the but, may lead hereafter to a regular system of impositions which if may (in time) be impossible to remove, would most cannetty pray that your Excellency would examine into these complaints, and use your powerful influence to remove, the cause.

The extraordinary course pursued at Quarantine, deve-

The extraorginary course pursued at Quarantine, develeped by the foregoing statements, towards the com-merce and shipping, is calculated, if persisted in, to destroy the trade of the port and drive it to other cities. A vessel arrived the other day from Havana, the captain of which informed us that freights were good, but as consignments coming to New York would cargo for New York, but met with the same difficulty, and finally chartered for Europe. Several houses in the West Indies and in New York, have declared their intention of stopping shipments next summer, should this sys tem of oppression be continued. This course will tend to

sugar and molasses to consumers.

Cotton vessels at the South have also been divorted for Europe direct. Nearly the whole of our trade with the Gulf of Mexico, West Indies and southward on the Scenish Main and South America, including Charleston and New Orleans, is, at the present time, under a sort of Health that imposed by State prohibition or the casualties of war. The Legislature will be called upon and ought to be induced to appoint a strong commission, to have the whole subject thoroughly investigated, and to follow it up with measures such as are suited to the dignity and wel-

fare of a great and growing city. This course is de

manded by every consideration of right and justice. Launch of the Steamer Suchil. The iron steamer Suchil was munched yesterday after-noon at two o'clock, from Bell's yard, at the foot of Houson street, East river. A large number of specia crowded into the yard as the appointed hour arrived, and when two o'clock came there were about a thousand people assembled. The ways were greated and everything was carefully removed that might impede the straightforward course of the ship's first and temptingly approaching to receive her daughter, when a signal is heard, followed by another; then a few hammer trokes and a cheer, and the Suchil glides softly and swiftly to the water, and runs out gracefully towards the middle of the river till her course is interrupted by a tag boat, and she is taken to the Naptune Iron Works, at the foot of Eighth street. There were about 200 people on board when the vessel was issueched, and landing they expressed themselves pleased with their cruise in the Suchil. Nearly half the com-pany who were on board the Suchil when she was launch-ed entered the Neptune iron works when she returned.

on landing they expressed themselves pleased with their cruise in the Suchil when she was launched entered the Naptune iron works when since returned, and particularly of the Suchil when she was launched entered the Naptune iron works when since returned, and particularly of the owners, and sentiments complimentary to the owners, builders, &c., of the ship were then drank, and a social hour passed agreeably away.

The Suchil is an iron vessel of 250 tons burden. She is 140 feet long and 25 feet wide. Her depth from her deck to the bottom of her hold is only 5 % feet, and her present draft, when laden, is only alvieur or eighteen inches. Her greatest draft, when laden, is only alvieur or eighteen inches. When she is affort when seems to rest like a board upon the water. She will have two inclined eighnes of 120 horse power each, and it is calculated that she will be able to steam from ten to tweeve miles an hour. The Suchil was built by Massers. Boardman, Holbrock & Co., and her component parts were manufactured at the Neptone from works and fitted together in the yard from whence she was launched, at the foot of Housion street. She was commenced forty-three days ago, and finished the day she was launched. She is built with three builtheads, making four water light compartments, and she is well attengthened throughout by stancheous. She was built for the Tehuantepec Company, to be placed on the new route between New Orleans and California. She is built in the peculiar manner already mentioned in order that she may navigate the river Contraction, which runs from Suchil (near the Pacific), Mexico, across to Minnattilan, on the shores of the februantepec Company, and those, with a line of stages, will form the connecting link between the Guif of Mexico. This river is crooked as well as shallow, and in order to counteract this circumstance the Suchil's engine are made to work conversely to each other when necessary, so that while one of her paddle wheels turns in one direction, the other may be weeded around any ben

THE OPERA AT THE ACADEMY .- "Lucia di Lammer noor" is to be given this evening at the Academy party. A capital distribution.

The Democratic State Convention. HE QUARRELS SETWESN THE HARDS AND THE SOFTA-SPECULATIONS AS TO THE CANDIDATES - A BRISK TIME EXPROTED, BTC.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD, SYRACUSE, Sept. 14-914 P. W.

The democratic fight here will be an interesting trial of skill. The combatants are nearly equal in strength, and are skilfully managed. The bards, or omside Fammanysofts, or Tammanyltes, under that of Stakles Horatio Seymour lends his countenance to the softs, and Daniel S headquarters of each are on the same corridor of the same house (Voorhees House), and there the moves ar

The softs claim to have indisputably the control of the Convention. Their temporary chairman will probably be ting the temporary organization, they will have a com-mittee on Credentials that will report against the cutside gates will be all admitted to seats, to the total evolution of the others. To carry out this plan they claim a majority candidate for Governor, and Sauford E. Caurch for Lieute-

may not manage the temporary organization. If they do, their chairman will be Edward A. Lawrence, of Queens, or John A. Greene, of Occudance There will be a struggle over the temporary organization, and the vote upon it will approximate to being a test vote. The hards count six majority, but believe at worst that if the report of the Committee on Credentials he against them, the Convention will reject the report and admit half of each if they do not carry their point they will bolt.

The odds are in favor of Judge Parker for Governor and Church for Lieutenant Governor. Horatic Seymour could get the nomination for Governor, but does not de-sire it; and I am assured that he positively dectines, and will not allow his name to go before the Convention. His namesake, David L. Seymour, of Troy, would like to get it, but will not. Judge Wm. Allen, of Oswego, Wm. Kelly, of Dutchess, Wm. H. Ludlow and Church are in

the same condition in that respect. For Lieutenant Governor there are as caudidates Church, Ludlow, Robt. J. Billon, of New York, and Wm. C. Crane, of Herkimer. If Parker gets the momination for Governor, Church will probably be the happy man for

The great fight will be between the softs and hards. I A caucus was held at the Delavan House, in Albany, last night, and the indications tended that way; so do they

to be kept out of the hall-so will be the delegates whose

are contested seats in Albany, Kings and Monroe Numbers of outside politicians are on hand working for one or other faction, an I the interest in the fight is intense. I see here from New York, Dr. W. W. Sanger. Dack Connolly intends to offer resolutions virtually supporting Doglas' course, recommending the admission of Kausas and Oregon with their present populations, and the then doption of Gen. Quitman's plan in regard to Territories.

There is no change in the programme of the evening. Outside of the Dickinson men there is but little feeling in regard to the succession to the Presidency. The adminisration will be sustained, but no offence will be given to

Convention as far as known. As will be seen, there are two full contesting delegations from New York and two

from Kings county :-Dist. Tammany.

1-W. Miner.

2-John Shea.

3-J. Y. Savage, Jr.

4-I. Rynders.

5- Daniel E. Ecklea.

6-E. F. Purdy.

7-I. V. Fewler.

8-Thon. Baker.

9-E. B. Hart.

10-T. C Fields.

11-Gideon J. Tucker.

12-A. B. Rollins.

13-Alv ander Ward.

14-Edward Cooper.

15-R. B. Connolly.

16-John Egan.

17-John Vance. tone.

Dist. Anti-Tammung.
1—Wm. Wilson.
2—James White, Sen.
3—C. B. Woodruff,
4—Sammel Jackson.
5—E. J. Hamilton.
6—James Uyn.h.
7—Daniel Young.
8—Peter McKnight.
9—Wm. N. McIntire.
10—William Coniter.
11—Gideon J. Tucker.
12—Hiram Engle.
13—Fernande Wood.
14—W. D. Parsons.
16—Stephen P. Russel.
16—Thon. McSpodon.
17—Jas. C. Willet.
68.

KINGS. Vanderbilt Organizat'n.

3-W. S. Leech.
4-Hugh McLaughlin.
5-A. Barrigan.
6-Wm. Carger.
7-John Ross. COUNTING.

Sanda Core.

Lodowick Burdick.

REVIEWLARM.

1—James H. Worden

2.—J. Russel Parsons

3.—Geo. Van Santvoor

RICHMOND. Ray Tompking. ROCKLAND.

1-Edwin Dodge. 2-Jas. F. Pierce. 3-Wm. H. Paddock

1-Wm. A. Waldron. 2-John Willard.

Cornelius Thomas SCHORARIE.

SCHOHARTE. Charles Goodyear SCHUYLER.

Edward Kernag

SERECA.
R. R. Steele.
STEVERN.
1—J. Gregg.
2—D. S. Mages.
3—L. A. Ward.

2-George P. Mills.

D. M. Broadhead,

Gilbert Walker.

Henry D. Barto.

1-S. S. Hommel.
2-1. O. Hasbroud
3-E. Dupuy.
WARREN,
Daniel Aldrich.

1—Cullen Foster. 2—Henry S. Hlower.

1—Edward Haight. 2—Jacob Odeil. 3—James M. Bard.

John B. Skinner

2.—Henry Crandell.
3.—Peter Cagger.
4 { P. Grattan. } co ONTARIO.

1-M. H. Mandeville

2-David A. Pierpont R. B. Ianing. BROOME. George Burr. 1—Robert McCoilum. 2—David S. Titus. 1—Charles J. Stilling 2—C. D. Fellows.

S. McDonald. 2-James H. For. Timothy Hoyle.

Anthony Freer 1—Robert Parker.
2—E. J. Burhaus.
ourcomes.
1—Wm. S. Ketchur
2—Wm. Chamberla 1-Daniel Devening.

2—Eli Cook. 3—Ass Ransom. 4—Jonathan Haskell, Jr. Samuel C Dwyer. H. B. Smith. H. B. Smith.
PULYON AND HAMILTON.
P. W. PIRIDE.
CENSIER.
Samuel Starr.
GRIERE.
John Olney.
BRIERINER.
1—Z. C. Pricet.
2—J. D. Monn.
ANTENSON.

1—Henry Green, Jr. 2—A. C. Beach, 3—A. C. Hami's. 2-W. N. Alward 1—D. B. West.
2—Hdney T. Fairchild.
xovnoz.
1—Robert Martin.
(W. Mudgett, Jr.) oz
(Louis Dayis.
3—Levi S. Fullon.

Richard H. Cushney ONEDA.

1.—Horatio Seymou
2.—C. F. D. Jones.
3.—Lewis J. Rider.
4.—Robers Bamber

The city is tolerably well filled with the democracy to-night. The outsiders particularly are in full force. Voor-hees House is the headquarters of both sections of the party, Gideon J. Tucker, Secretary of State, Fernando Yood, Peter Cagger and Governor Church having rooms The New York quarrel of Tammany and anti-Tammany draws a large lobby from the city, each side being warmly

supported and much feeling manifested. There is no st-tempt to disguise the struggle between the hards and softs, and the statements of the partizans of each side that they have a good show for a small majority of the Convention, and declare that Horatio Seymour aball not be elected to precide or to any other position. The refte,

on the other hand, claim nearly two to one in the Conven-

The seat of Gideon J. Tucker, Secretary of State, is not contested, and he takes no part in the quarrel.

It is decided to admit no person to the floor to morrow without a ticket, with the object of excluding all contesants until their cases are decided on. This, with the deciaration of the softs that the Convention must settle finally and decisively the New York contest, makes it pretty svident that they have a majority in the Convention. Som of the Wood men, on the other hand, begin to hint that the Convention has no business to decide on regularity, but should, according to precedent, recognize each side as representative men, and admit half of each delegation. The chances, however, appear strengly in favor of the adnission of one or other set as a unit, and the probability seems strong in favor of the Tammany delegates. It is Mr. Wood's desire to get the subject up in Convention instead of before the committee. He is selected to present the case on one side and Daniel E. Sickles on the other.

The anti-fammanyites held a meeting to-night, Per-nando Wood presiding, and found the delegation full. The lammany men hold a caucus to morrow at ten

The bards talk, if they have the power, of nominating Eli Cook, of Erie, for temporary President, and one of their own section for permanent President. Mr. Fairobild, of Madison, is also mentioned as temperary Chairman. The probability is, however, that no temporary organization will be had at all, but that Eli Cook will nominate Horatio Seymour for permanent President, and

move that he be elected by accla nation. The Vanderbilt organization, in Kings, appears most

likely, indeed almost certain to be admitted Fernando Wood is bold and determined in talk, and declares that no ticket can carry the State that is nominated by a Convention that rules him out as a delegate The principal interest seems to centre in this struggle, and many on both sides seem anxious to harmonize it

to carry the State, and candidates are pleutiful for all the offices. The most prominent for Governor are, Amsea J. Parker, of Albany; William Kelly, of Dutchess; Judge Allen, of Oswego, and David L Soymour, of Renssolaer. The latter does not appear to have much positive strength, but seems likely to receive a fair complimentary vote. Judge Parker is probably the strongest candidate at present, and his nomination appears the most likely. Judge Allen is also in fair strength, and Mr. Keily would be accepted by all as a compromise candidate. The name of John Van Buren has been mentioned, but apparently without any serious intention of pushing his cisims. Horatio Seymour would certainly have the vote of the Con

For Lieutenant Governor the names mention Colonel W. C. Crane, of Herkimer; Samuel J. Tilden, of New York; Speaker Alvord, of Onondaga, and others. There is also a strong desire to put ex Sanstor Kelly on the ticket for the second place.

For Caral Commissioner, among others, are named Mersra Lord, of Monroe; Parsons, of Monroe; Piper, of Niagara; William Williams, of Erie, and Cayler, of Liv-

candidates. Among the most prominent ones are Mesers. Bamber, of Ouelda; Green, of Jefferson; Keyes, of Ezsex; Elderkin, of St. Lawrence, and McLane, of Dutchess. The contested seats promise to keep the Convention

The most prominent democrate in the State are here, and the Convention promises to be one of ability and

The hards of Albany to day organized a general committee of the candidates defeated in the primary elections, and e'exten contestants to all the districts from Albany county to seats in the Convention. This gives a double

THE LATEST.

The contestants will be admitted to the floor to morrow. but all save delegates excluded.

Mr. Fairchild, will be temporary chairman. Close figures count a vote for him of 69 to 53, exclusive of the contented seats. The plan of no temporary organization is opposed on the ground that the appointment of the commilices on contested seats would create enemies for they Seymour, who will probably be the permanent President. John B. Haskin is here from Westchester as a looker on. He declares that if Lecompton is endorsed be shall

not vote the ticket, and that it will be beaten in the State. Revulsions of Public Taste-Opening of An-

other Fashionable Hotel Up Town. Fino, at the junction of Broadway and Fifth avenue, and most successful hotel proprietors in the United States. This will make the lifth large establishment which he possenses in different States of the Union, viz., the Revers House, Boston; the Nahaut House; the Ruttle House, Moin this city. It is needless to add that this multipli

The opening of the Eno House as a first class establish ment, in the upper end of the city, will inaugurate another great revolution in hotel patronage and property. Pine street, was the fashionable establishment. Then the Astor, the Irving House, and the St. Nicholas successively bore away the palm of public fa-vor. With the opening of the Atlantic telegraph, of the China trade, and the overland wagon route to California, it is but right that we should have some marked corresponding event amongst establishments which owe their life to the movement of populations. Accordingly, the installation of the great hotel proprietor, Mr. Stevens, in the new mammoth hotel—the Enc House far away up town, arrives opportunely to indicate the extent to which all these various influences are sikely to benefit our city, by rapidly swelling the number of its inhabitants and their material resources. So shre ed a prise of this kind without being persended that the march occurring in the fushionable world would provide an immediate and constantly increasing patronage for his er

to it will, in their turn, help to keep establishments the Everett House and the Clarendon filled throughout year. The influence upon the value of praperly in neighborhood will, of course, he proportionably are and we are therefore justified in saying that this ever one which is likely to create a considerable air amount a number of important interests.

BURION'S THEATRE-DESIT OF MADAME COUNCY.- The

Strakench Opera troupe commenced a series of performan ces last night, with Dontzetti's "Figlia del Reggimento," sung in Hallan, with Madame Colson as Maria, Signer Labo cetta as Tonio, Signor Barill as Sulpizio. The audience was numerous, and included nearirall the habitues of the Ara demy, with a great infusion of directors, actials, entrepressears and attaches of all sorts. The entire interest of the perormance was centred in the prima downs, the manager having made her the sole attraction of the night, keeping in reserve his other leading artists. Kadame Column is a fine artist in every sense of the word. She has an excellent coprano voice, extensive in compass, equal in quality, sympathetic in tone, but not remarkable for power. As an actrees the is evidently a puril of the best French school, and that in the only school in the world. Added to no small share of personal beauty she has that peculiar gift of fascination which seems to belong particularly to the French artist. She is, in fact, a charming actress and a delicious chanceuse. She gave the arms of the first act with so much serve and ay mpathy as to draw forth the somewhat unwilling plaudite of a critical sudience. She was called out and had all the honors of a genuine success. In the second act Mine, Object and Salt a la France' charmingly, and her facility of execution found full scope in an introduced rands finale, composed, if we are not mistaken, by Mr. Maretzek for Madano Laborde, when Mine, Colson much resembles in her style of singing, which is more of the French than of the Rallan school. As it is, she has been quite successful in Italian spors, and in French comic opera she must be superb. We hope to hear her in it before the season at Barton's shall have been concluded. Altogether, Mr. Strakeosh may congratulate himself upon having secured so fine an artist as Mine. She has an excellent soprano voice, extensive in compans.